

# WEATHER.

Unsettled tonight and Sunday, probably showers; gentle to moderate easterly winds.  
Temperature past twenty-four hours: High, 75, at 4 p.m. yesterday; low, 57, at 6 a.m. today.  
For full report see page 8.

# The Evening Star.

"From Press to Home  
Within the Hour"

Last Week's Evening Star at Home  
Daily Average, 71,751; Sunday, 52,526

No. 19,967.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1915—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT.

## ITALIANS CAPTURE STORO AFTER FIGHT; DIVA IS BOMBARDED

Austrians Said to Be Retreating Slowly After Bayonet Fighting on East Front.

ROME'S FORCES WITHIN 16 MILES OF TRIESTE

Take Ammunition Column From Foe Near Fila—Troops Arrive Before Gradisca.

POLA NOW FACING SIEGE

Seizure of Grado Will Assist Military Operations—Latins Reported to Dominate Dogna Valley.

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 29, via Paris, 2:15 p.m.—The Italians, after a severe fight along the frontier north of Lake Idro, have captured the town of Storo, and are now bombarding Riva.

After crossing the frontier over the bridge at Caffaro, Italian troops moved against the mountains on both sides of the Chiese river, aiming for Tione to the north and Riva and Arco to the east. The last two places also were threatened from the opposite bank of Lake Garda by Italian troops posted on Altissimo mountain.

On the eastern front, north of the Gulf of Trieste, bayonet fighting is in progress south of Goritz. The Austrians are retreating slowly. Italian forces have arrived before Gradisca, about sixteen miles from Trieste.

Fierce Bayonet Battle.  
A fierce action, in which the bayonet was freely used, was fought southwest of Goritz on the 27th, according to a Laibach dispatch to the Geneva Tribune. After the struggle many wounded were taken into Goritz. An ammunition column of the Austrians was taken into the hands of the Italians near Fella.

Pola May Be Besieged.  
The interruption of railway traffic on the line between Trieste and Nabresina by the bombardment of an Italian air squadron, with the object of isolating Trieste and the Istrian peninsula, undoubtedly is a step in operations preparatory to a siege of Pola both by land and sea.  
After occupying Porto Buso Italian troops entered Grado, a fishing town of about five thousand inhabitants, important from a strategic point of view, because the lagoons which surround it are only twelve miles from Trieste and six miles from Pola. These waters can be used as a safe shelter for submarines, torpedo boats and destroyers. It is believed that the Italian navy is making effective the blockade of Pola.

Italian Campaign Plan.  
The official reports from the front show that Lieut. Gen. Cadorna, Italian chief of staff, is attempting to carry out a well defined movement for the occupation of the important points in the Alps, along the Giudicarie chain of the Lessini mountains, the Sugana valley and the Carnic Alps. This maneuver, if accomplished, would place the Italians in an advantageous position to move into Austria. It would also permit the Italians to choose their own time and place for making an attempt to force the mountain passes and penetrate farther into Austria.  
To occupy Altissimo mountain, which is 6,700 feet high, is regarded as the most important achievement in carrying out the plan. This is the highest peak of the Baldo range which extends for twenty-five miles on the eastern side of Lake Garda. Occupation of Altissimo mountain means the domination of three important Austrian centers of communication with the province of Trent. The first is the railway line from Trento to Riva. The second is the railway line from Trento to Bolzano. The third is the railway line from Trento to Rovereto. The second is the most important, as it is the only line which connects the province of Trento with the rest of Italy.

Austrians Bombarded.  
From the high plateau north of Schio Italian artillery has bombarded Austrian positions from five to seven miles distant, inflicting severe losses on their opponents. In the Carnia district the Italians dominate the Dogna valley.  
The Austrian advance is difficult work on account of the broken character of the terrain. It is particularly difficult to move heavy guns and transports through this country.

Disorders in Trieste.  
Reports from Corbena say that advances received there from Trieste state that serious anti-Italian disorders are taking place in that city. The municipal authorities are said to have fled, leaving the city in the hands of a committee which has been unable to prevent vandalism.  
The building of the Italian newspaper "Fiorino" is reported to have been set on fire and several other buildings occupied by Italians have been

soaked. It is reported that Austrian gendarmes have made little attempt to quell the disorders.

Italians Arrested.

It is declared that the Austrian authorities, when they considered war inevitable, arrested more than 1,300 persons in and about Trent whom they considered as sympathizing with Italy and sent them to detention camps.  
French and British military missions, which will remain with the Italian general staff during the war for the purpose of furthering military co-operation among the allies, have arrived in Rome. A Russian mission is expected soon.  
Col. George M. Dunn, military attaché of the American embassy, and Lieut. Commander Charles R. Train, the naval attaché, have been permitted to go to the front.

Papers Expect Check.

The newspapers of Rome, while expressing satisfaction at the reports of rapid penetration of Austrian territory, point out that the initial swift advance cannot be kept up indefinitely. They say the Austrians are well prepared to resist, and that the Italian general staff is aware of this. The Italian press, as we advance to the Isonzo, must be weak, for on most of the front he has retired without struggle.  
The Tribune says the Italian advance to Altissimo, involving a climb up steep hills for a distance of more than nine miles, was a brilliant feat. The Austrians, who had fortified the summit of Altissimo, a position of strategic value, were compelled to retire hastily, abandoning their munitions.

Shows Ship Torpedoed

Evidence in Case of Steamer Nebraska Received by United States Officials.

That the American steamer Nebraska was torpedoed by a submarine is indicated in the evidence forwarded by Ambassador Page to the State Department today. This evidence was gathered by Lieut. John H. Towers, naval attaché of the American embassy at London.

Technical Examination Made.

Lieut. Towers made a technical examination of the Nebraska on her arrival at Liverpool, and took statements and affidavits from Capt. Greene and members of the crew. The chief engineer stated that he saw a submarine just before the vessel was attacked.

The detailed evidence is being sent by mail, but a summary of the main features as prepared by the State Department will be issued later today.  
Those officials who had read the cable report of the evidence said that while no conclusions were stated by Ambassador Page, the evidence indicated that the Nebraska was torpedoed.

Capt. Greene in his statement described the attack as follows: "The ship was hit at sunset, and the enemy's attack was still light enough for the words, 'Nebraska', from New York, to be distinguished on the side of the vessel, in letters six feet high."

Facts Brought Out.

The following was given out by the State Department late this afternoon: "The American ambassador in London informed the State Department that the investigation of the Nebraska incident by Lieut. Towers brings out the facts as follows:  
"That the Nebraska had left Liverpool, bound for the Delaware Breakwater, the afternoon of May 24, and was in water ballast, and was carrying a cargo of coal."  
The words "Nebraska, New York" were painted on each side amidships in large white letters, and the American flag continuously up to approximately 8:10 p.m. May 25, at which time the ship was about forty miles southwest of Eastnet. The ship was then hauled down because the sun had set and the ship was considered to be in danger of being sighted. At 8:24 p.m. observed a white streak in the water perpendicular to the ship on the starboard side, and a severe shock was almost instantly felt, followed by a violent explosion abreast hold No. 1.

"Hatch covers No. 1 were blown off, also cargo booms above the same, and the air was filled with oil and debris. The double bottom compartments below hold No. 1 having been used for tanks for fuel oil. Bottom platings and pieces of the side were blown up through two decks. The ship settled immediately by head and officers and crew took to the lifeboats. The ship about one hour, returned and headed ship for Liverpool.  
"Under orders of British admiralty a British naval trawler came up at midnight and remained with the Nebraska until she reached the mouth of the Mersey."  
"No one was seriously injured. The ambassador is sending by mail a detailed report of the incident, and copies of three of the ship's officers taken by the consul at Liverpool."

Reports on Lassan Peak

R. S. Holway Says Future Activity of Volcano Cannot Be Predicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—R. S. Holway, professor of physical geography at the University of California, who, with a party of four climbed Lassan Peak Thursday, for the first time since the violent eruptions, in a telegram today supplements the previous report he made of his observations of the volcano.  
A chemical analysis, he says, will be made of the principal subject matter in it, which flooded the farms of Hat Creek valley has injured the soil. Future activity of the volcano, Prof. Holway said, cannot be predicted.

Virginia's New Boom Town.

How a flag station on a branch railroad has grown to a city with 17,000 population in less than ninety days.  
European war responsible for a new Tonopah which has sprung up on the banks of the James river, in the "deadest" part of the Old Dominion.  
Read the story, written by a staff correspondent of The Star, in tomorrow's issue.

## PLAN FOR GREAT STEAMSHIP LINE BEING DISCUSSED

Pan-American Financial Conference Considering Project of Transportation Body.

BETTERMENT OF TRADE RELATIONS AIM SOUGHT

Secretary McAdoo to Name Permanent Committee to Work Out Details of Scheme.

DELEGATES AT WHITE HOUSE

Received in Farewell Audience by President—Many Social Affairs Arranged Prior to Departure Monday for Tour of Eastern Cities.

TRANSPORTATION REPORT.

Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay propose fast line of 10,000-ton steamers between United States and Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires, to make voyage in fifteen days.

Would connect ships for five years from all fiscal charges. Bids for ships to be called for not later than December 31, 1915, to be acted on within three months, the North and South American governments to agree on division of the expense.

These countries agree with Chile that there shall be two lines of fast steamers, one to serve the above countries, the other for Ecuador, Peru and Chile. Chilean delegates propose that stock be offered to public subscription, the unsubscribed shares to be taken by the governments of the United States and of Latin America, and that board of directors be chosen by subscription, the stock in proportion to their holdings.

The transportation committee reported that the question of steamship facilities is of paramount importance among all questions before the conference.

Plans for great steamship lines between the United States and South America, the various American republics participating in their ownership and operation, the first and foremost essential, all delegates to the pan-American financial conference agree, to better trade relations between the United States and the other Americas, were presented to the conference today in the report of the transportation committee.

A permanent committee of representatives of the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Ecuador and Peru to work out the plans was recommended, and is to be named by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Conference Ends Today.  
The report was presented as the last piece of business at the close of the morning session, and was taken up again this afternoon when the conference convened at 3 o'clock. It had been the intention to end the conference at noon today, but the volume of work was so great this could not be done.

The delegates were received in farewell audience by President Wilson at the White House at 12:30 o'clock. This afternoon session, and created a storm of applause when he exclaimed that the government of the United States is not attempting to do anything with Nicaragua that would be objectionable to other Central American republics. He announced that the government of the United States has taken the principal subject matter in it, which flooded the farms of Hat Creek valley has injured the soil. Future activity of the volcano, Prof. Holway said, cannot be predicted.

Makes Digest of Reports.  
John Bassett Moore made a brief digest of all the conference reports from groups which have turned in to the general conference, the details of many of which have been published in The Star during the past few days.  
The chief of the delegations of each country delivered brief remarks, with the exception of Argentina. That country will discuss its affairs this afternoon and it is expected that the transportation committee's report will furnish the principal subject matter in it. When it came the turn of Solomon Wexler, a New Orleans banker who is attached to the Nicaraguan group, to speak for that group he took up the subject of transportation, which is uppermost in the minds of all the delegates from South American countries. Mr. Wexler said that the city of New Orleans is opposed to government-owned steamships, but that he believes that some form of government aid is necessary and that sooner or later must take the form of subsidy or subvention.

"New Orleans," said Mr. Wexler, "feels that steamship lines would be-

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## PERSECUTION OF JEWS STOPS.

Catholics Said to Be the Sufferers in Palestine at This Time.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Persecution of the Jews in Palestine has entirely ceased, according to information received by the American Jewish committee and made public today. The greatest sufferers in Palestine at present, the committee was informed, are the members of the Catholic religious orders whose property, it was stated, has been seized by military authorities. Economic conditions were reported as bad, as strict blockade prevents imports, and reports of an invasion of millions of locusts, which are destroying the grain, also were received.

In The Sunday Star

"Dedication of Maine Monument Will Be a Feature of Memorial Day Celebration at Arlington Monday."  
"Another Gray-Clad Host Joins Great World Conflict—Italy's Powerful Fighting Force."  
"Sixteen Hundred Volunteer Workers Are Just Completing a Task of Recording Seven Million Reports From Englishmen Willing to Serve in the Army."

"With Memorial Day at Hand, Battle-Scarred Veterans at Soldiers' Home Recall Famous Campaigns."  
"Twenty-three Thousand Confederate Graves Are Cared For by Uncle Sam."  
"England's King, Fifty Years Old in June, Will Celebrate His Birthday Without Festivities."

"Line of Veterans Who Wore the Union Blue Grows Thinner Year by Year," by Ashmun Brown.  
"New Evidence That Discoverer of America Was of Hebrew Race Is Uncovered in Paris," by Sterling Hallig.  
"Frank G. Carpenter Takes a Trip Through the Parana River Basin."  
"Charles M. Pepper writes of 'Americanism in Germany Who Feel Strained Relations.'"

"Taggy" von Bohlke, the Presiding Genius of Germany's Big Gun Factory."  
And in Our Sunday Magazine:  
"The Advertising Star," by Viola Roseboro.  
"The Patriarch," by Philip Curtiss, the story of the last man of a rim-out race.  
"What Time Does to Battlefields," a two-page spread of photographs taken immediately after the battle of Gettysburg and recently.  
"At the End of the Struggle," by a woman of fifty-five who knows what she has gotten out of life.  
"How Would You Like to Train Bulls for a Living?"  
"I Want to Educate My Children," by Albert W. Atwood.  
"Does It Hurt Me to Chew Gum?" by Dr. Edwin F. Bowers.

In The Sunday Star

(Continued on Second Page.)

## COL. W. E. HARVEY TO HEAD MILITIA

Recommended to President Wilson for Appointment as Brigadier General.



WILLIAM E. HARVEY.

The Secretary of War today recommended to the President the appointment of Col. William E. Harvey as brigadier general commanding the District of Columbia militia, to succeed Gen. George H. Harrier, who recently applied for retirement. Col. Harvey is the junior of the two colonels of the guard, being in command of the 2d Infantry. It is understood that Col. Charles H. Ourand of the 1st Infantry will apply for retirement with increased rank of one grade.

The selection of Col. Harvey will relieve the condition of uncertainty due to the instructions of the War Department, announced last Thursday, for a radical reorganization of the local citizen soldiery. These instructions, among the provisions, direct the merging of the two regiments of infantry. With two colonels and two lieutenant colonels holding commissions, doubt existed as to which of the regimental commanders would succeed to the command of the new regiment and which of the two lieutenant colonels would be retained.

Situation Is Cleared.

With the elevation of Col. Harvey to the command of the militia and the retirement of Col. Ourand with rank of brigadier general, the way is clear now for the appointment of Lieut. Col. Glendie B. Young, 1st Infantry, as colonel and the transfer of Lieut. Col. Anton Stephan as lieutenant colonel of the new regiment. Three battalion commanders, majors and a number of company commanders and lieutenants will of necessity have to be separated from the service.  
The fact that a commanding general is to be named without delay was welcome news to officers of the guard, especially those at headquarters, as it will simplify the carrying into effect of the requirements of the War Department as to reorganization.

Col. Harvey's Record.

Col. Harvey entered the guard December 1, 1890, as a private in the 1st Engineer Corps. In 1892 he re-en-

listed for three years, and December 20 of that year was appointed acting first lieutenant and quartermaster of the Engineer Corps. He was appointed acting first lieutenant of Company A, Engineer Corps, June 5, 1895, and March 28, 1897, was appointed acting captain of Company C, 2d Separate Battalion. He was appointed captain of the same company May 4, 1898; commissioned major of the 6th Battalion July 20, 1899; lieutenant colonel of the 2d Infantry April 5, 1909, and colonel September 30, 1910. He has been particularly interested in the rifle practice, having served as captain of the brigade rifle team for several years.  
Col. Harvey has been taken on a leading part in the effort to secure legislation providing an armory for the National Guard of the District of Columbia.

Col. Harvey Gratified.

Col. Harvey, upon being informed by a Star reporter that the Secretary of War had forwarded his name to the President for commission as brigadier general to succeed Gen. George H. Harrier, said:  
"It is, of course, a matter of very great gratification to me to receive this promotion, coming as it does as the culmination of several steps as may be necessary to bring about a private."

"Coming at this time, it involves the work of a complete reorganization, the War Department having ordered the consolidation of the two regiments. In carrying out that order every effort must be made to give proper recognition to the services of the officers of both regiments, based upon their efficiency. In the hope that the consolidated regiment when formed will start out with officers of tried ability and with an enlisted personnel made up of the best of the material that we have."

Loyal Support Necessary.

"A National Guard organization cannot be successfully carried on without the loyal, active and enthusiastic support of the officers and enlisted men. The service is a voluntary one, founded on patriotism, and it reaches its highest development only when carried out in the spirit of unselfish devotion to a public duty. That has been the spirit characteristic of the officers of the National Guard for many years. They have given freely of their time, their energy and their money to maintain the organization, and it is to be credited to the nation's capital."

"In carrying out the orders of the War Department to reorganize the militia, the infantry and to organize new units of the auxiliary arms so as to better meet the needs of the federal government some officers will necessarily be rendered supernumerary or be compelled to accept a commission in a lower grade."

Tender of Congratulations.

"In the work of administering the entire guard I count on the support of the loyal and faithful support from all the officers that I have had from those of the 2d Infantry. That this will come is foreshadowed by the attitude of Maj. C. Fred Cook, adjutant of the 2d Infantry, who has prominently mentioned for the position, he being the very first to offer his congratulations and pledge his support."

DECORATION DAY HOLIDAY MONDAY

The regular edition of The Star will be issued Monday at 1 o'clock and delivered at once throughout the city.

Classified Advertisements must be in The Star office by 10:30 a.m. to insure insertion in Monday's Star.

## UNITED STATES IS BESET BY COMPLICATIONS IN FOREIGN RELATIONS

### Differences With Germany, Great Britain and Mexico Are Causing Pessimism in High Quarters.

Pessimism reigned in high quarters today over the entire foreign situation in which the government is now involved, or apparently about to be involved.  
All intimations reaching Washington from Berlin are that the answer of the German imperial government to the Lusitania note of President Wilson will be far from satisfactory, practically a patronizing sort of pat on the back and a recommendation to keep cool until there is a sufficient time for a long argument over facts.

MEXICAN SITUATION IS ACUTE.

On top of this comes the known fact that President Wilson is preparing to send a stiff warning to the various Mexican leaders and generals that this country is getting pretty tired of the trend of affairs there, this warning to go forward early next week.

To the German and Mexican complications are to be added the issue now pending between the United States and Great Britain over hindrances and delays to shipping of this country to neutral ports.  
Of the three serious complications the German and Mexican troubles loom up far more seriously, and surprise was manifested today that the President has added one more crisis to that with which he is already wrestling. The only explanation of this is understood to be found in the fact that the President is in possession of much more information as to Mexico than the general public.

MEXICO NEAR BOTTOMLESS PIT.

He had a long talk Monday night with Duval West, the special representative of the United States, who some time ago completed a thorough tour of Mexico and finished a most comprehensive report which he placed before Mr. Wilson. The report, it is understood, shows that Mexico has reached about the bottomless pit of murder, blood-letting generally, pillage and rape.  
It is thought possible that conditions there have reached such a point that the President feels he is no longer justified in continuing the policy of "hands off" he has followed so long and so ardently recommended in speeches and otherwise.

It was generally felt today that if the President sends the expected warning to Carranza, Villa and other leaders he must be prepared to make good the threat he conveys. The administration must be ready for eventualities and for the contemptuous disregard of the warning that many persons predict will follow.  
EXPECTED TO HAVE FORCES READY.  
The President, it is everywhere presumed, has firmly made up his mind that he must teach the Mexicans that there is a limit to their chaos, and that he will direct the proper branches of the government to get everything in readiness for the steps that will follow if the Mexicans disregard the warnings they are to get.

The President had adhered so long to his policy of permitting the Mexicans to settle their internal troubles among themselves that the country had apparently made up its mind to accept this policy, criticism having been comparatively insignificant for months, according to many views today, and it was almost universally conceded that Mr. Wilson must have some unusual information suddenly to bring about a change in plans; a change, too, which it was predicted today in a good many quarters practically means intervention in Mexico and a long drawn-out struggle between troops of the United States and the roving bands of Mexicans who have been fighting with one army or another.

State Department Learns Ambassador Gerard Has Not Received German Reply

President Wilson to Warn Warring Mexican Factions Situation Must Be Improved

Ambassador Gerard reported today that while the German reply to the American note had not yet been delivered to him he knew that it contained a request for an agreement on the facts in the Lusitania case. The ambassador Gerard has been sending dispatches regularly concerning the probable contents of the German note, but these have been guarded with the greatest care, and it is understood that the government itself was said not to have finally decided on the details of its reply, and that it was necessary to wait until the situation was more personal conjectures as to what the note would contain before the full text was available.

That the German government, however, had decided to ask for an agreement on the facts in the Lusitania case, whether she was an auxiliary cruiser on the British naval list and carrying a cargo of ammunition of war and explosives, and whether she was armed with guns, mounted or dismounted—was a question on which the ambassador's dispatches in line with press reports from the German capital, Berlin, were in complete agreement. The statement of its understanding of the facts will be met promptly with a statement of the American government, and a counter proposal that while the discussion is in progress there shall be an abatement of attacks on American vessels or lives.

It was expected here that the German note might be delivered any day to Ambassador Gerard. The first official dispatches in from Europe gave no intimation of the situation, and officials in Washington were waiting for the document to be delivered to the American embassy today, it might not reach Washington much before Monday. They had no official intimation of its contents.

Passing of three weeks, however, since the Lusitania was torpedoed has not diminished the tension in high official quarters, and the conviction prevails that President Wilson feels Germany should make an early disavowal of any intention that American lives should be sacrificed.

The admission by the German admiralty that a German submarine torpedoed the steamer Gulfstream without warning is taken to confirm the conclusion reached before the Lusitania note was sent.  
Reports from Berlin that the German submarine commander had said close investigation of the neutral or belligerent character of the Gulfstream was necessary, and that the company of two British patrol boats was pointed out by officials as proof of their contention that the ship was a belligerent vessel, without visit and search, or at least, warning, may subject all American vessels to the same risks as belligerent craft.

Unofficial information received here said the German reply would be given to the American government by publication. It probably will be given out here for publication at the same time. Unofficial advice said the reply would embody a proposal to the United States to defer definite consideration of Germany's submarine policy and the American demands until the two governments have had an opportunity to determine just what sort of vessel was sunk—whether the Lusitania was a peaceful merchantman, as assumed in

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